NI 43-101 Technical Report

Tassawini Gold Project, Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America

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Report Prepared for

Project One Resources

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1 Summary

This report was prepared as a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (''NI 43-101'') Technical Report ("Technical Report") for Project One Resources. ("Project One" or the "Company") by Kangari Consulting LLC ("KCL") on the Tassawini Gold Project in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana (''Guyana''), which is wholly owned by the company domiciled in Canada (1710-1177 Hasting St W, Vancouver, BC, V6E 2L3, Canada). Project One is a British Columbia registered and domiciled mineral exploration company based in Vancouver.

The author has been informed that this technical report is required as a result of Section 4.2(1) of NI 43-101.

This Technical Report has been prepared for the Company, which will become the holder of the Tassawini Gold Project as per the non-binding letter of intent (''LOI'') as released by the company on June 2, 2021. This Technical Report has been prepared by a Qualified Person (''QP") as described by the National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and may be used by Project One to fulfil any regulatory requirements.

The Tassawini Project consists of four contiguous Mining Permits in the Barama-Waini District of north west Guyana, South America. The property is approximately 175 km north west of the capital city, Georgetown and is centered at latitude 7°30'47.66"and longitude 59°35'30.90". The property, using the preferred projected coordinate system of Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Provisional South

American Datum 1956 (PSAD 56) zone 21 N, is centered on 214,100 E 831,700 N. The four Mining Permits cover an area of 1,381 hectares (3,413 acres).

The Tassawini Property, located in north western Guyana is within the Guiana Shield which spans across the area of western Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guyana and Northern Brazil. The shield is composed of a Palaeoproterozoic granite-greenstone terrain with a general east to northeast-trending structural grain. This terrain is considered to be the extension of the West-African Palaeoproterozoic Birimian Supergroup metasedimentary / greenstone terrains, which, in northern Guyana, was mapped originally as part of the Lower Proterozoic Barama- Mazaruni Supergroup (approximately 2,200-2,000 million years in age). The Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup consists of metasedimentary / greenstone terrains intercalated with Archean- Proterozoic gneisses and is intruded by Transamazonian granites as well as mafic and ultramafic rocks (McConnell and Williams, 1969).

The regional metamorphic grade of the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup is generally lower to middle greenschist facies. Near the contact of some of the larger granitic complexes, the Barama- Mazaruni Supergroup is metamorphosed to upper greenschist to amphibolite facies.

Syn- to late-Tectonic calc-alkaline to intermediate intrusive rocks, collectively known as the Trans-Amazonian Granitoids (Voicu et al., 1999), were emplaced during the Trans-Amazonian Orogeny, between 2,250M and 1,960M years ago (Gibbs and Barron, 1993).

The geology of Tassawini and Sonne is dominated by a series of lower to upper greenschist facies, fine grained metasedimentary rocks that have been intruded by a series of granitoids. The dominant lithologies are phylite, and finely banded fine-grained metaclastite, carboniferous schist and garnet-sulphide-graphite rocks. These rocks are interpreted as originally being deposited as siltstones and mudstones in a carbonate-sulphide iron formation formed under submarine reducing conditions.

This proto-sedimentary sequence is part of a manganese-rich proto-basin which can be traced from the property over 100 km to Mathews Ridge where manganese was historically mined. Within the sequence, localized disconformable incursions of turbidic wacke and coarser sedimentary units such as sandstone, arkose and both matrix- supported and clast-supported conglomerates.

Mineralized zones with true widths of 10 to over 50 m have been defined at Tassawini West, Tassawini South, Tassawini East and Black Ridge (Figure 9) by diamond drilling. Preferred host lithologies are highly deformed and silica-invaded phyllite and black metamudstone; occasionally, gold mineralization occurs in or close to the contacts with the intrusive units. In most cases the mineralization envelopes dip consistently between 75 and 45 degrees to the north and northwest, and plunge at an average of 15 to 25 degrees towards the southwest, though at Tassawini South, the envelope is almost horizontal, controlled locally by the shapes of the intrusive bodies. In detail, all the mineralized zones are extremely complex in shape, but effectively all belong to one single system and are most probably linked though disrupted by intrusive bodies and strike-parallel faults.

The gold mineralization occurs in spatial association with silica, pyrite and arsenopyrite, in zones of silicification, carbonation and especially deformed micro-quartz and quartz-carbonate veining related to linear high strain zones, fold hinges and intrusive contacts. Many of the intrusive bodies also contain zones of metasedimentary rock assimilation and inclusions of country rock; whereas the granodiorite itself is not mineralized, these hybrid zones and zones of rafting (especially rafting of intensely deformed black carbonaceous metamudstone) are also within the mineralization envelopes.

The historical Mineral Resource Estimate for the Tassawini and Sonne deposits, at a cut-off grade of 0.5 grams of gold per tonne (g/t), were estimated as Indicated 10.77 million tonnes grading 1.3 g/t Au containing 437,000 ounces gold plus Inferred 1.93 million tonnes grading 1.1 g/t Au containing 62,000 ounces gold. The historical resource estimate was completed by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. on November 13, 2009 and was considered compliant with the standards of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101). The estimation was based on 440 diamond drill holes and 1,187 reverse circulation drill holes totalling respectively 58,390 metres (m) and 43,284 m of drilling. The qualified person for this report reviewed the data and procedures employed by SRK and the historical resource is considered reliable and that a qualified person(s) properly performed and reported the historical resource estimation according to NI 43-101 standards and that it was a valid resource estimation in 2010. However, since that time, a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimation as current mineral resources and the Company is not treating the historical resource estimation as a current mineral resource. The historical estimate should not be relied upon.

The author believes that exploration activities conducted by previous licence holders were completed to an industry level standard and remain relevant. Historic drilling was tightly spaced and primarily focused on known targets in order to define a resource estimate. The property remains prospective for additional discoveries through deep drilling in the Tassawini deposit are and in Sonne. Mineralization in Tassawini has been interpreted to be stata-bound and shear hosted and may continue down at depth along shear zones and potentially in deeper sedimentary units.

The Sonne zone has not been sufficiently tested to determine the extent of mineralization to the south.

The Tassawini Project warrants additional exploration and drill testing. A two-phase program consisting of Phase 1 with 1,000 metres of diamond drilling and additional exploration with a total cost of $425,000 and results dependent, Phase 2 will be comprised of an additional 4,000 metres of drilling with a total cost of $1,520,000.

Principal targets for the Phase 1 drilling program are;

- Historic Resource Area – testing extensions to gold-bearing structures and Sonne Target; additional drilling directed at further defining continuity of previous gold-silver mineralization intersected in past drilling.

During Phase1 additional work on the Tassawini Project should include additional surface geochemistry, geophysical surveys, and trenching.

A recommended Phase 2 is dependent on successful results from the Phase 1 Program. Phase 2 Program is recommended to consist of further drilling directed at expanding known gold mineralized zones as well as testing additional un-drilled targets defined b previous exploration.

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

2.1 Scope of Work

This report was prepared as a NI 43-101 Technical Report for Project One by the author on the Tassawini Gold Project in the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America.

The author has been informed by the Company that this Technical Report is required as a result of Section 4.2(1) of NI 43-101.The Tassawini Project will be considered as the company's material asset.

This Technical Report has been prepared for the Company, which will become the holder of the Tassawini Gold Project as per the non-binding letter of intent (''LOI'') as released by the company on June 9, 2021. This Technical Report has been prepared by a Qualified Person (''QP") as described by the National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and may be used by Project One to fulfil any regulatory requirements.

2.2 Qualifications of the author

The Consultant preparing this Technical Report is a specialist in the fields of Geology, Exploration, Mineral Project Reporting and Mineral Resource Estimation.

The Consultant nor any associates employed in the preparation of this report has any beneficial interest in Project One and the Consultant is not an insider, associate, or affiliate of Project One. The results of this Technical Report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between Project One and the Consultant. The Consultant is being paid a fee for their work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

The following individual, by virtue of their education, experience, and professional association, are considered a Qualified Person (QP) as defined in the NI 43-101 standard, for this report, and is a member in good standing of appropriate professional institutions. The QP certificate of author is provided at the end of this document. The QP is responsible for all sections of this Technical Report.

- Timothy J. Strong, MIMMM, QP

2.3 Information Used

The principal sources of information used to compile this report comprise of:

- Technical Reports and data variously compiled by Project One and its partners or consultants.
- Discussions with Project One personnel.
- Publicly available information; and
- Site visit undertaken by the author on 04 September 2021.

Project One has warranted the author that full disclosure has been made of all material information in its possession or knowledge and that such information is complete, accurate and true to the best of its knowledge. None of the information provided by Project One has been specified as being confidential and not to be disclosed in this report. Readers of this report must appreciate that there is an inherent risk of error in the acquisition, processing, and interpretation of geological and geophysical data.

Additional relevant data was derived from sources listed under “References” (Section 27) of this report.

The results and opinions outlined in this report are dependent on the aforementioned information being current, accurate and complete as of the effective date of this report or as of dates indicated within this report, and the assumption that no information has been withheld which could impact the conclusions or recommendations herein.

2.4 Site Visit

The author visited the site on the 4^{th} of September 2021. The author travelled with company personnel and security detail via Bell 209 chartered helicopter for a flight time of approximately 59 minutes heading due southwest out of Georgetown.

A low altitude fly over of the main licence areas was completed covering the whole licence area, infrastructure, and specifically the historic resource area. Exposed mineralisation was observed as well as areas of artisanal mining activity in rivers.

In the area of the Tassawini resource, sulphide mineralisation was observed as were historical exploration works. The company camp and local village of Chinese Landing were also visited.

Time was limited on the project site due to inclement weather which could affect the helicopters safety however the author is satisfied that there is significant gold mineralisation in the area, especially the historic resource area.

2.5 Units and Currency

All currencies in this report are quoted as United States Dollars (USD) $ (unless specified in the text).

Gold values are presented in grams per ton (''g/t'').

2.5.1 Glossary of Terms

Table 2-1 Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Meaning
Metals	
Au	Gold
Measurements	
g	grams
g/cm3	Grams per centimetre cubed
g/t	grams per tonne
m	metres
km	kilometres
ppm	parts per million
oz	ounces
Ib	pounds (weight)
ppb	parts per billion
t	tonnes
tpa	tonnes per annum
%	percent
Abbreviation	**Meaning**
Companies	
Project One	Project One Resources
KCL	Kangari Consulting LLC
Currency	
$ or US$ or USD	United States Dollar
$GUY	Guyanese Dollar
$C	Canadian Dollar
Misc.	
QP	Qualified Person
ASX	Australian Stock Exchange
TSX	Toronto Stock Exchange
TSX.V	Toronto Venture Exchange

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The author has not relied on reports, opinions, or statements of legal or other experts who are not Qualified Persons for information concerning environmental, political, or other issues and factors relevant to this report. The author has relied on opinions provided by Project One for information concerning legal and mineral tenure issues.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Location

The Tassawini Gold Project is located in the Barama-Waini Region of North Western Guyana, South America, approximately 175 km north west of the capital city, Georgetown and is centred at latitude 7°30’47.66” and longitude 59°35’30.90”. The preferred coordinate system for the area is Universal Transverse Mercator (‘’UTM’’), Provisional South American Datum 1956 (PSAD 56) Zone 21 N, where the project is centred on 214,100 E and 831,700 N.

The four mining permits covers 1,381 hectares (3,413 acres) and represent Medium Scale Mining licences (‘’MSML’’). These MSML’s expire in five-year increments. Each mining permit is subject to an annual ground rental fee of one (1) US Dollar per acre. Each mining permit is also subject to an environmental bond of $GUY 200,000.

The licences were renewed for five years on the 1st June 2021 in the name of Mr. Chatradharee Mohan, owner of Goldeneye Capital.

Figure 4-1 Location of the Tassawini Project Area

Table 4-1 shows the tenure details of the four mining licences.

Mining Permit	Medium Scale	Commodity	Granted	Expiry	Acres	Hectares
47/98	(V-04/MP/000)	Gold	25-Sep-98	01-June-26	685	277
23/01	(V-5/MP/000)	Gold & Precious Stones	26-Sep-01	01-June-26	975	394.6
24/01	(V-5/MP/001)	Gold & Precious Stones	26-Sep-01	01-June-26	942	381.2
25/01	(V-5/MP/002)	Gold & Precious Stones	26-Sep-01	01-June-26	811	328.2

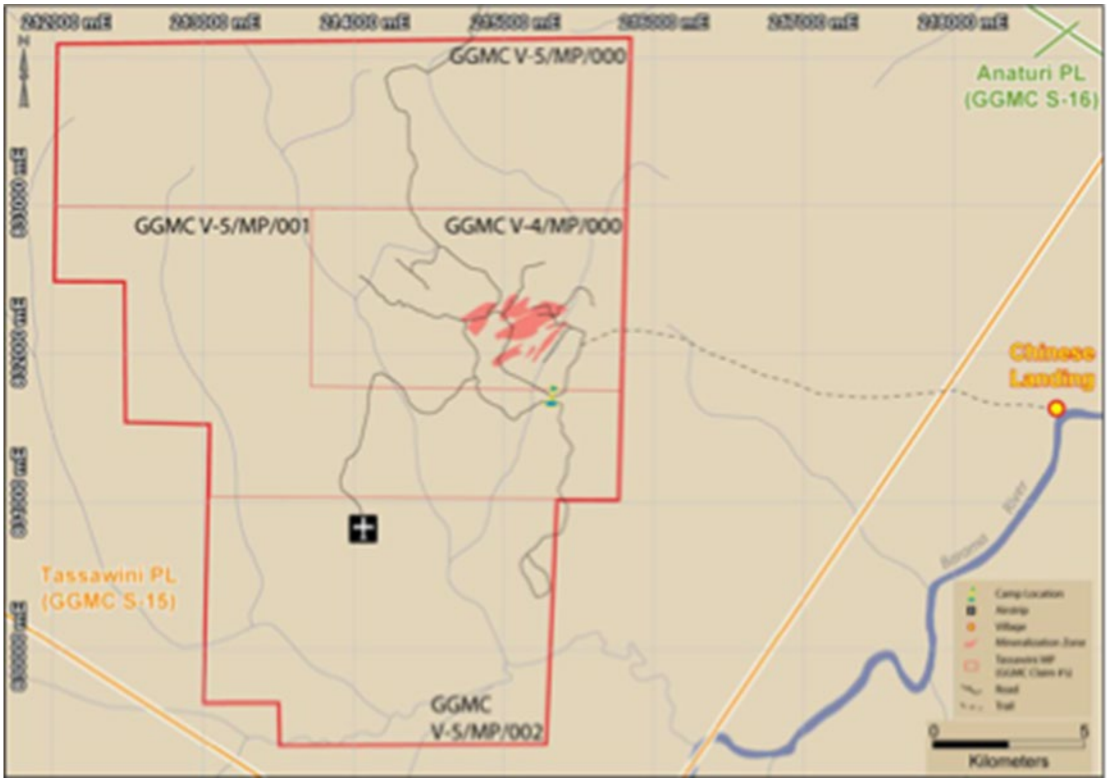

Figure 4-2 Location of Tassawini MSML's

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The legislative framework for exploration development and mining tenure is administered by the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (''GGMC'') through the Mining Act, 1989 (Mining Act of 1989).

In terms of the stages of exploration there are three scales of exploration. There is the small scale (such as prospecting privileges). There is medium scale (prospecting permit), and there is large scale (prospecting license).
In this context, prospecting permits goes to medium scale blocks which ranges from 120 to 1,200 acres; and prospecting license to large scale blocks which ranges from 1,200 to 12,800 acres. Within the context of locating a deposit a company could apply to move towards a mining license.

Companies are reviewed by the GGMC to see if a project is viable or logical in achieving target definition and when it reaches to the exploitation stage, the licensee can then apply for a mining license.

Minerals are vested by the state and the government of Guyana has full direction in the use/direction and exploitation of minerals. The GGMC act as custodians of the mineral wealth of Guyana.

A royalty is payable to the government in the way of a fixed royalty rate determined on a case by case basis on agreement of a mining licence.

4.3 Underlying Agreements

Project One entered into an agreement with Goldeneye Capital Ltd. (''Goldeneye'') on June 2, 2021. The agreement states that the company assume Goldeye's rights and obligations under Goldeneye's options agreement respecting the property in exchange for: (1) an aggregated cash payment to the shareholders of Goldeneye of USD$500,000 (2) the issuance to Goldeneye of an aggregate of 50,000,000 common shares in the capital of the company and, (3) a 3% net smelter return (''NSR'') with an option to purchase one half of this NSR for USD$3,000,000.

Prior to closing the transaction, the Company will conduct a private placement financing.

4.4 Environmental Considerations

There are no known environmental liabilities confirmed on the property. Historically there have been disputes with the Chinese Landing Amerindian community located approximately five (5) kilometres east of the property that have previously caused issues and had historically restricted access to the property. On April 30th, 2019 government authorities enforced a Caribbean Court of Justice (''CCJ'') ruling which confirmed the validity of the mineral titles held by Mr. Vieira, and thus subsequently Project One.

The commission, consisting of a team of three Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (''GGMC'') officers, along with the Core of Wardens from the Ministry of Natural Resources and members of the Guyana Police Force, removed all illegal miners from the mineral properties.

During the site visit the author did not encounter any illegal workers in the main historic resource area of the project. Some minor activity was noted in some of the more forested areas away from the main site.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Property is accessible either by boat/barge via the Barama River or by helicopter from the capital city, Georgetown. To access the property from Georgetown, by boat, the route is along the Atlantic coast of northwest Guyana for 265 km before heading inland at the mouth of the Waini River. The Waini River connects with the Barama River within 120 km of the north coast. Travel up the Barama river for 65 km to reach Tassawini Landing (Figure 3). The boat trip takes approximately 24 hours and covers 450 km before finishing at Tassawini Landing where you travel four km by road to Tassawini camp.

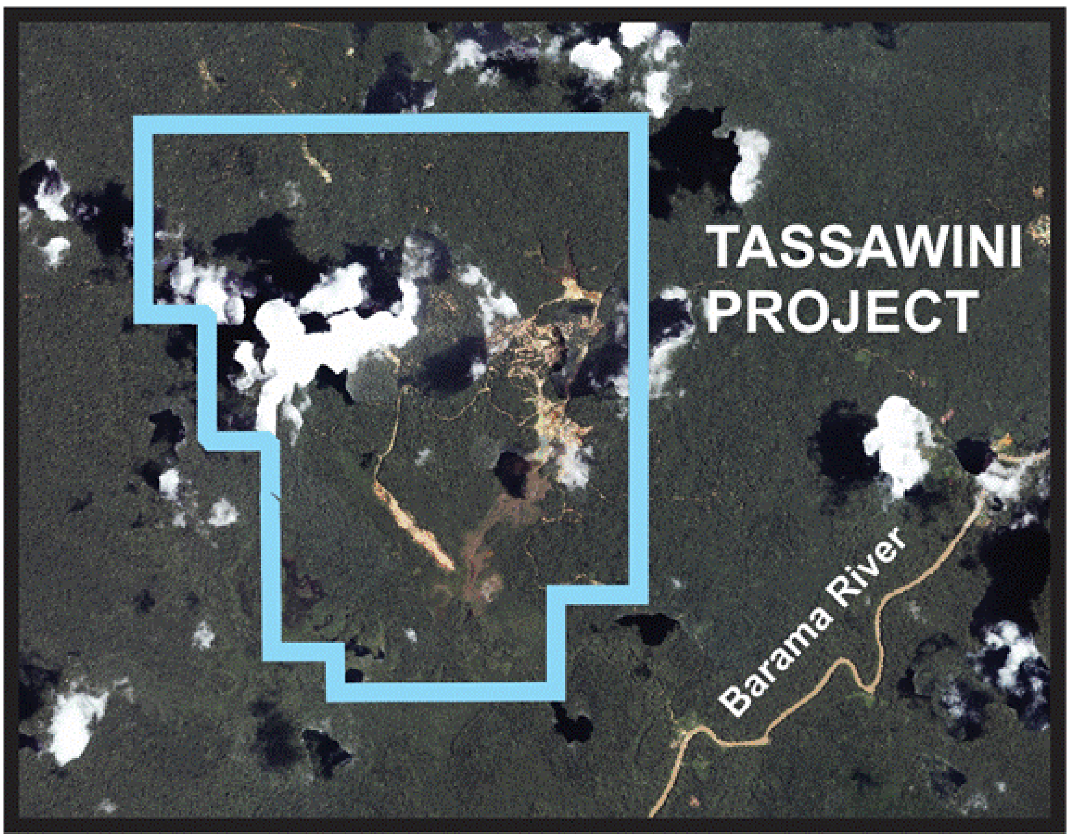

Figure 5-1 Tassawini Gold Project Regional Location and Access

Travel by helicopter is a one-hour flight from Ogle International Airport in Georgetown. There is an airstrip on the property, however it is unknown when the last time it was used. The airstrip is no longer licensed for commercial use. The airstrip was observed by the author during the site visit, and it appears to require significant upgrading before it could be used by fixed-wing aircraft.

5.2 Local Resources

Chinese Landing is the nearest community, located approximately four kilometres down the Barama River from Tassawini Landing. There are currently no roads or power lines to the property and all transport to the property is by boat or aircraft. Transport of large equipment is possible by barge (up to 1,000 tons). An employee camp has been established on the property and is suitable for immediate commencement of work.

5.3 Climate

The property has a tropical climate which experiences two seasons, wet and dry. There are two wet seasons which typically occur between December to late January and a second from May to August. Rainfall is heaviest during the May to August wet season. The temperatures remain relatively consistent year-round with average temperatures ranging between a low of 22°C and a high of 34°C (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Guyana). The north west of Guyana often forgoes a dry season, with average precipitation of 200mm per month (https://www.climatestotravel.com/climate/guyana).

Table 5-1 Average Precipitation at Mabaruma (NW Guyana)

Mabaruma - Average precipitation			
Month	**Millimeters**	**Inches**	**Days**
January	195	7.7	18
February	85	3.3	10
March	105	4.1	11
April	160	6.3	10
May	280	11	19
June	410	16.1	23
July	360	14.2	25
August	255	10	24
September	210	8.3	13
October	215	8.5	18
November	295	11.6	17
December	300	11.8	20
Year	2875	113.2	208

5.4 Physiography and Vegetation

The property covered in dense tropical rainforest. A mixture of low-lying swampy areas and small steep hills make up the landscape. The elevation ranges between 90 metres above sea level (asl) and 20 m asl averaging approximately 50 m asl.

Plate 5-1 View of the project area showing Physiography and Vegetation

There is currently no mains power or water infrastructure on site. Should a mine be developed at the site, significant, self-sufficient, infrastructure will need to be put in place. In addition to significant access issues (via helicopter or barge only) there would need to be on site power generation for any advance project activity.

6 History

6.1 Pre-1980's

Gold mining has been noted at Tassawini for over 100 years.

Between 1907 – 1914, The British Guiana Gold Company used a large boiler/turbine pump hydraulic system to mine in-situ gold from the saprolite creating three large open cuts and two minor ones. It was reported that 11,244 ounces of gold was produced (Muller,1967) during this time.

From 1940 – 1981, the government geological survey department conducted several gold exploration surveys. The published surveys include work by Davis (1940), Cannon and Carter (1960), Lloyd (1960), Carter (1966), Barron, Punwasee and Muller (1966), Lloyd (1967), Muller
and Steiger (1968), Barron (1969).

During the 1960's the United Nations (UN) funded several mineral exploration campaigns in Guyana which included airborne geophysical surveys. Airborne surveys, designed to test input anomalies for VMS-related geochemical anomalies, were conducted by Isaacs and Rattew, 1964 and Rattew, 1966. The UN also funded the Guyana geological survey to drill 3 diamond drill holes (DDH), in the open cuts at Tassawini totalling 2,424 feet in 1968.

6.2 1984 to 1995

The property remained dormant until 1984 when a Brazilian company, Paranapanema S.A. Mineracao, Industria E Construcao (Paranapanema) was granted a Prospecting License (PL) over the Tassawini area which included the four MSMP's. Paranapanema actively explored the property from 1984 – 1989, spending approximately USD nine million, and completed the following works;

- 73, stream sediment sampling
- 1,622 soil samples over a grid with 200 x 50 metre sample spacing.
- 706 channel samples in the open cut areas
- 26 excavated trenches for a total length of 2,922 m with 1,718 samples
- 31 deep auger holes totalling 265 metres with 270 samples
- 1:50 and 1:250 scale geological mapping of open cuts
- Ground geophysics including radiometry, EM-(Slingram), ground magnetics and Induced Polarization ("IP")
- 106 Banka drill holes for a total of 635.8 m on a 50 x 20 metre grid over the historic
- tailings

- 116 diamond drill holes totalling 10,731 m. 5,838 drill core samples were collected and analysed
- Metallurgical testing
- Prefeasibility study by Kilborn Limited

Paranapanema engaged Kilborn Limited of Canada ("Kilborn") to complete a Resource Estimate followed by a Feasibility Study. Documentation of the initial resource estimate could not be found however the feasibility study reports a historical reserve of 1,422,678 tonnes with an average grade of 1.97 grams per tonne (g/t) Au (Kilborn, 1988). This reserve estimation is historical and was completed before NI 43-101 reporting definitions were established and should not be relied upon. The historical reserve estimate does not report ore classifications or cut-off grade and does not comply with current NI 43-101 standards. The qualified person for this report has not done sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as a current mineral resource estimate. The Company is not treating the historical resource estimation as a current mineral resource. The historical estimate should not be relied upon. Paranapanema did not pursue the property further and the PL and MSMP's were returned to the GGMC.

6.3 1995 to 2003

The property, which consisted of four MSMP's, was purchased in 1995 by Mr. Wayne Vieira for USD 100,000 in a closed-bid auction. Mr. Vieira, a Guyanese citizen, began mining the alluvial material from Tassawini Creek in 1995. The same year Mr. Vieira was granted a PL around the Tassawini MSMP's and entered into a Joint Venture ("JV") agreement with a Canadian junior mining company, Menora Resources Inc. ("Menora"). Menora had the right to earn 80% of the property through staged expenditures over three years and could purchase the remaining 20% after three years.

Menora successfully completed the following exploration activities;

- 2,552 (1) one metre auger sampling over the old Paranapanema grid.
- 319 deep auger samples within the same grid averaging 5.2 meteres in depth
- 941 vertical Pionjar drill holes, with an average depth of seven metres, drilled over old Paranapanema grid and 25 or 50m hole spacing and 100m line spacing.

Menora geochemistry programs were successful in identifying seven large soil anomalies that were previously unknown.

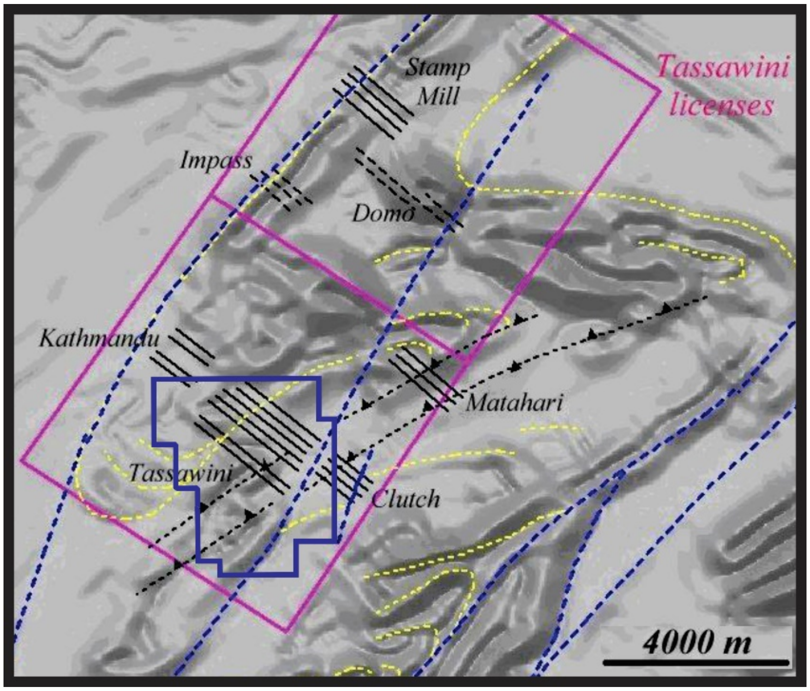

Figure 6-1 Regional Magnetics with Tassawini Project

Between 1996 and 1998 BHP conducted a regional remote sensing study across a major portion of the Northwest District of Guyana (Figure 6-1) using an integrated geophysical/geochemical (Figure 6-2) approach to potentially identify shear-hosted gold deposits, Ernest Henry-style gold systems (Omai-type), Au-Cu, iron ore and kimberlites.

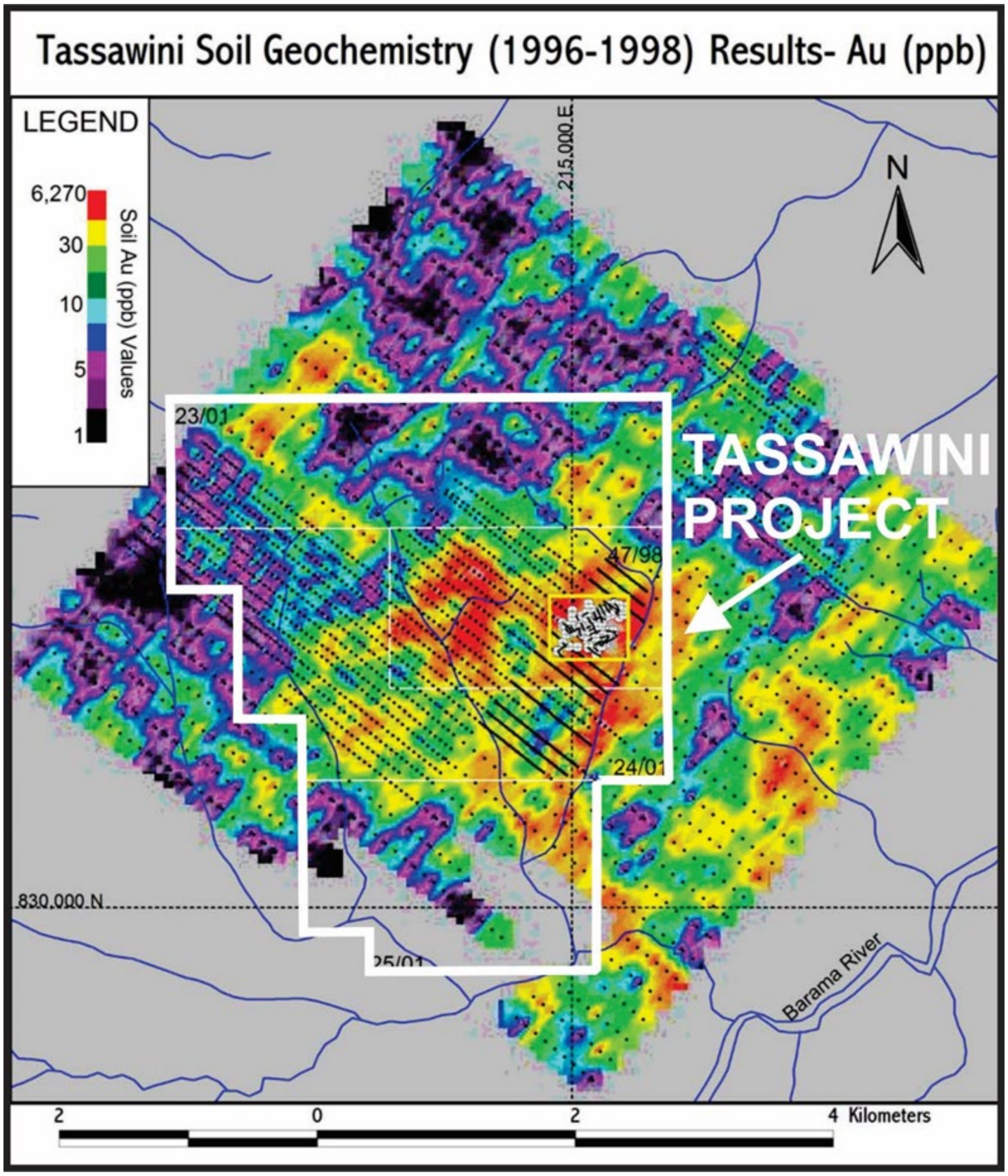

Figure 6-2 Tassawini Project - Gold in Soils

The Project was once again returned to Mr. Vieira in 1998.

6.4 2004 to 2009

In June of 2004, Mr. Vieira and StrataGold Guyana Inc. ("StrataGold"), which was wholly owned by a Canadian company StrataGold Corp., formally a publicly traded company on the TSX:V entered into an option agreement whereby StrataGold had the option to earn 100% of Tassawini MSMP's by paying USD 900,000 over a 24 month period and commit to spending USD 2,600,000 in exploration within three years and issue 800,000 shares and 400,000 purchase warrants over three years to Mr. Vieira. StrataGold also covenanted they would complete a 'Feasibility Study; within 18 months of exercising the option which was extended to 24 months. Mr.

Vieira was entitled to a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”) that StrataGold had the right to acquire 100% for aggregate payments of USD 4,000,000 at any time.

From the time StrataGold entered the agreement (June 2004 – June 2009) the following work was completed;

- Combined Reverse Circulation (“RC”) and Diamond drilling holes – 1,591 and 97,428 metres in the Tassawini and Sonne deposits
- Trench and Channel sampling
- Petrographic Studies
- Soil sampling
- Geophysics – airborne, IP, Mag
- Mapping
- Infrastructure and surveying – Airstrip and roads
- Metallurgical Studies and Resource Estimate x2
- StrataGold commissioned two NI 43-101 Resource Estimates.
- Conceptual Scoping Study by Pincock Allen & Holt (PAH, 2007)

6.5 2009 to 2021

On June 04, 2009 Victoria Gold Corp. (Victoria), a publicly traded Canadian Company on the TSX:V (TSX:V:VIT) acquired all common shares of StrataGold Corp.. The property was later monetized on November 13, 2009 to Takara Resources Inc. (Takara), a publicly traded Canadian company listed on the TSX:V as TKK for 21,000,000 shares on a post consolidation basis resulting in Victoria holding 56% of the issued and outstanding shares of Takara (Victoria news release, November 13, 2009). Victoria did not conduct any exploration activities on the property.

The historical resource estimate was completed by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. on November 13, 2009, for Stratagold Corporation (and was reissued with no changes in the resource estimate on February 10, 2010, for Takara Resources Inc. The Tassawini and Sonne gold deposits in that report are both part of the current Tassawini Project. The historical resource estimate by SRK in 2010 for the Tassawini project, was considered compliant with the standards of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) at the time of reporting.

The historical mineral resource estimation was prepared by Dr. Lucy Roberts of SRK under the supervision of qualified person G. Dave Keller. The estimation was based on 440 diamond drill holes and 1,187 reverse circulation drill holes totaling respectively 58,390 metres (m) and 43,284 m of drilling. Gold assays were performed by ALS Chemex and Acme Laboratories. The methods used in the historical resource estimation are detailed in the SRK resource estimation report of 2010.

The historical mineral resources for the Tassawini and Sonne deposits are detailed in the following table and employ a cut-off grade of 0.5 grams of gold per tonne (g/t).

Table 6-1 Tassawini Project Historical Mineral Resource Estimate

Historical Resource	Tonnes	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold (ounces)
Indicated (Tassawini)	10,766,000	1.3	437,000
Indicated (Total)	**10,766,000**	**1.3**	**437,000**
Inferred (Tassawini)	614,000	1.7	33,000
Inferred (Sonne)	1,312,000	0.7	29,000
Inferred (Total)	**1,926,000**	**1.1**	**62,000**

1. *CIM definition standards were followed for the historical resource estimate at the time of reporting in 2010.*
2. *A base cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au was used*
3. *Numbers may not add exactly due to rounding.*
4. *Mineral Resources that are not mineral reserves do not have economic viability*

The historic resource estimate was detailed in a Technical Report titled "SRK Consulting, 2010, Mineral Resource Estimation, Tassawini – Sonne Gold Project, Guyana, NI 43-101 Technical Report for Takara Resources Inc, effective date July 21, 2008, readdressed to Takara on February 10, 2010, 152 p.".

The qualified person for this report has not done sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as a current mineral resource estimate. A qualified resource geologist would be required to validate the geological and block model as well as conduct a site visit to determine what material has been removed from recent artisanal mining activity. The Company is not treating the historical resource estimation as a current mineral resource.

The historical estimate should not be relied upon.

Takara completed exploration on the project. The Stamp Mill SW Extension and Sonne NE Extension were the priority areas selected for bulk sampling; the balance of the Trado drilling program was dedicated to acquiring assay samples. The sampling accomplished:

- Total of 965.4 metres drilled including 427 metres drilled to obtain bulk samples,
- Estimated 13,000 kg of bulk samples obtained and processed,

An airborne geophysical survey was completed by contractor Intrepid Geophysics Ltd., in October 21, 2011. The fixed-wing airborne magnetic and gamma-ray spectrometry survey was completed over the Tassawini Project with the survey comprised of ~6,975 line-kilometres acquired on a 50 x 500 m grid pattern.

Additional exploration consisted of mapping was completed by Brent McNiven and reported in November 2010, Report on the Phase Two Exploration Program. Further structural and geological mapping was detailed by Stefan Kruse, Ph.D of Terrane Geoscience Inc. in July 21, 2011 (Kruse, 2011).

Preliminary Site Layout Options were studied in December 20, 2010 by Scott Wilson Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. from Vancouver, BC Canada. Further studies included a Saprolite Mining Review completed in Draft Version, dated August 2011 by JDS Energy & Mining and a Feasibility Study complied in May 21, 2012 by Gesmine from Quebec, Canada (Gesmine, 2012). April 15, 2013 Alicanto Minerals Limited, a publicly traded company on the Australian stock exchange (ASX) under the symbol ASX:AQI, acquired StrataGold which did not include Tassawini, from Takara. Stratagold did not satisfy the remaining conditions of their agreement and the agreement was repudiated and the property returned to Vieira.

The Tassawini PL's were not renewed in 2017. Alicanto did not conduct any exploration activities on the property. With no company presence on the property members of the Chinese Landing community engaged in illegal mining activities.

Figure 6-3 Tassawini Project Evidence of previous illegal mining activity on the resource area

Mr Vieira ownership of the MSMP's was confirmed by the Guyana Court of Appeal in March 2018 and the 2018 judgement was confirmed by the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) in December 2018. On April 30th, 2019 government authorities enforced a Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) ruling which confirmed the validity of the mineral titles held by Mr. Viera. The commission, consisting of a team of three Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) officers, along with the Core of Wardens from Ministry of Natural Resources and members of the Guyana Police Force, removed all illegal miners from the mineral properties. Since that time, the Tassawni Property has been permanently manned by representatives of

Chatradharee Mohan. The licenses as of 1st June 2021 are held by the owners of Goldeneye Captial Ltd. (the current vendors).

6.6 Previous Production

There has been no commercial production on the site, however it is noted that there are substantial artisanal workings within the project area.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

7.1 Regional Geology

The Tassawini Property, located in north-western Guyana is within the Guiana Shield which spans across the area of western Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guyana and Northern Brazil. The shield is composed of a Palaeoproterozoic granite-greenstone terrain with a general east to northeast-trending structural grain. This terrain is considered to be the extension of the West-African Palaeoproterozoic Birimian Supergroup metasedimentary / greenstone terrains, which, in northern Guyana, was mapped originally as part of the Lower Proterozoic Barama- Mazaruni Supergroup (approximately 2,200-2,000 million years in age). The Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup consists of metasedimentary / greenstone terrains intercalated with Archean- Proterozoic gneisses and is intruded by Transamazonian granites as well as mafic and ultramafic rocks (McConnell and Williams, 1969).

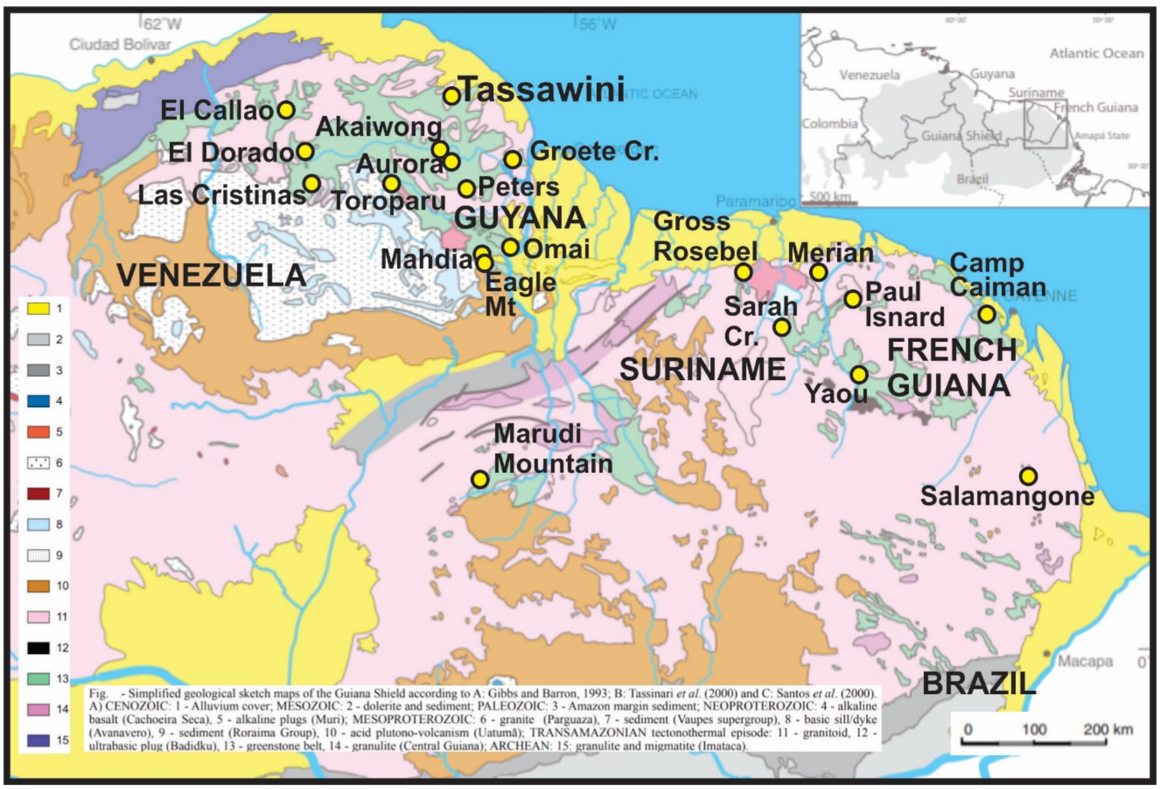

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology and Gold Projects

The Barama Group consists of pelitic metasediments with metamorphosed lavas and pyroclastic rocks characterized by gondites and manganiferous phyllites, conformably overlain by the Mazaruni Group. The manganiferous phyllites horizons in Guyana occur in the upper portion of the Barama Group and have been mapped in detail as the Matthew's Ridge Formation, since commercial grades of manganese were mined in NW Guyana at Matthew's Ridge during the 1960's by the African

Manganese Mining Company. Economic manganiferous phyllites and gondites also occur near the upper boundary of the dominantly volcanic Upper Birimian terrains in Ghana. The Mazaruni Group conformably overlies the Barama Group and includes the Cuyuni Formation and the Haimaraka Formation. The Cuyuni Formation consists of pebbly sandstones and intraformational conglomerates of the greywacke suite intercalated with felsic to mafic volcanics. The Haimaraka Formation conformably overlies the Cuyuni Formation and contains a thick sequence of mudstones, pelites and greywackes but unaccompanied by any significant volcanism (McConnell and Williams, 1969).

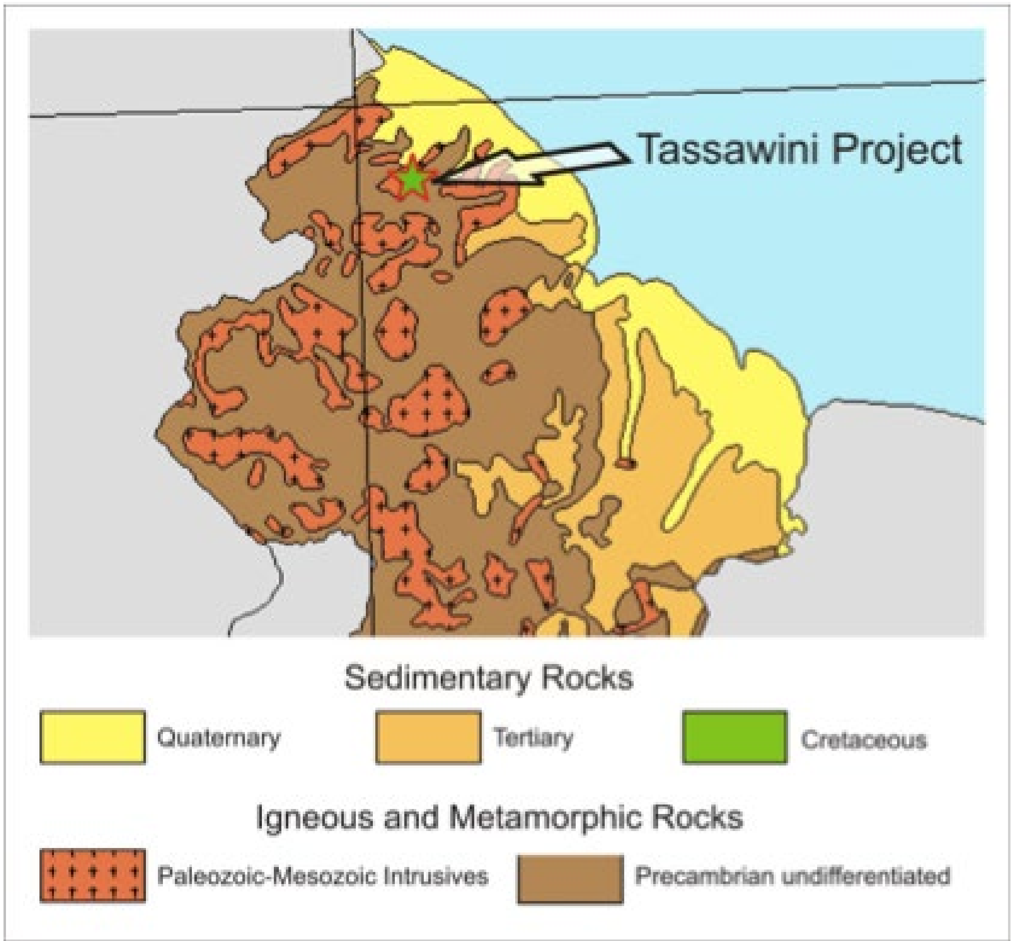

Figure 7-2 General Geology of NW Guyana

The Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup formed within a geosynclinal basin locally bordered by an Archean continental foreland. The Trans-Amazonian Orogeny, approximately 2,000M years ago, resulted in block faulting, crustal shortening, folding, metamorphism and anatexis of the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup (Hurley et al., 1967).

The regional metamorphic grade of the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup is generally lower to middle greenschist facies. Near the contact of some of the larger granitic complexes, the Barama- Mazaruni Supergroup is metamorphosed to upper greenschist to amphibolite facies.

Syn- to late-Tectonic calc-alkaline to intermediate intrusive rocks, collectively known as the Trans-Amazonian Granitoids (Voicu et al., 1999), were emplaced during the Trans-Amazonian Orogeny, between 2,250M and 1,960M years ago (Gibbs and Barron, 1993).

7.2 Property Geology

The geology of Tassawini and Sonne is dominated by a series of lower to upper greenschist facies, fine grained metasedimentary rocks that have been intruded by a series of granitoids. The dominant lithologies are phylite, and finely banded fine-grained metaclastite, carboniferous schist and garnet-sulphide-graphite rocks. These rocks are interpreted as originally being deposited as siltstones and mudstones in a carbonate-sulphide iron formation formed under submarine reducing conditions. This protosedimentary sequence is part of a manganese-rich protobasin which can be traced from the property over 100 km to Mathews Ridge where manganese was historically mined. Within the sequence, localized disconformable incursions of turbidic wacke and coarser sedimentary units such as sandstone, arkose and both matrix- supported and clast-supported conglomerates.

Due to the tropical climate, rocks near surface have been intensely weathered to saprolite which can range in thickness from a few metres to 80 m overlaying the fresh rock. Thin laterite sporadically overlies the saprolite.

The metasedimentary sequence has undergone moderate to intense deformation with the development of a major foliation which strikes approximately 225° to 230° and dips moderate to steeply to the northwest.

Linear high strain zones, near parallel to the predominant foliation where the deformation is particularly intense banding appears to be at least partially transposed. These intense deformation zones are identified in areas of historic mining and exploration and as they provide a favourable conduit for mineralized fluids to mineral deposition. The deformation history is interpreted as a multiple-stage compressive event with sigma 1 directed predominantly from south to north.

Carbonate-rich granodiorite intrusions emplaced as sills and dikes were caught up in the deformation – these rocks are now biotite-carbonate-white mica schist. A lobate-cuspate folding style of these intrusive rocks, especially where they intrude the fine grained protolith, indicates that their emplacement was syntectonic. That is, that they were in a less viscous state than the surrounding country rock at the time they were being deformed. Multigenerational intrusions are found within both contiguous and separate bodies and all have been deformed to some degree as evidenced by an almost ubiquitous development of penetrative foliation. Also, many of the intrusive bodies contain zones of assimilation and inclusion (rafting - xenoliths) of surrounding metasedimentary rock. These intrusive rocks are most likely related to the Teki

Batholith, a syntectonic biotite-rich granite-diorite complex as close as 5 km to the north of Tassawini.

Later in the deformation history, the intrusive units acted as resistant bodies within the enclosing more plastic metasedimentary rock package, and heterogeneous strain was focused along their contacts and within doming structures resulting in further extensional stress regimes where mineral (gold) deposition was favoured. This subsequent deformation is represented in the sedimentary protolith on a millimetric scale as a crenulation cleavage, and on a metric to 100m scale as variations in the plunge of folds and mineralization.

Further evidence of the multi-generational nature of the deformation is clear in that silica (quartz) deposited within the highly deformed zones has been subsequently boudinaged (fragmented) with the further development of extensional openings conducive to mineral remobilization and deposition.

Lastly, regional north-northwest- to northwest-, and northeast-trending conjugate faults (normal and reverse) are important and are believed to be relatively late in the deformation history; they may offset stratigraphy on a district scale, both vertically and laterally, but their influence on mineralization geometry at the deposit scale is not known at present. These faults do not appear to significantly offset individual zones as defined by the drilling.

7.2.1 Mineralisation & Structure

Mineralized zones with true widths of 10 to over 50 m have been defined at Tassawini West, Tassawini South, Tassawini East and Black Ridge (Figure 7-4) by drilling with an overall strike length of approximately 600 m and a maximum depth of 120m below surface. Preferred host lithologies are highly deformed and silica-invaded phyllite and black metamudstone; occasionally, gold mineralization occurs in or close to the contacts with the intrusive units. In most cases the mineralization envelopes dip consistently between 75 and 45 degrees to the north and northwest, and plunge at an average of 15 to 25 degrees towards the southwest, though at Tassawini South, the envelope is almost horizontal, controlled locally by the shapes of the intrusive bodies. In detail, all the mineralized zones are extremely complex in shape, but effectively all belong to one single system and are most probably linked though disrupted by intrusive bodies and strike-parallel faults.

Figure 7-3 Core photo of mineralisation on the project

The gold mineralization occurs in spatial association with silica, pyrite and arsenopyrite, in zones of silicification, carbonation and especially deformed microquartz and quartz-carbonate veining related to linear high strain zones, fold hinges and intrusive contacts. Many of the intrusive bodies also contain zones of metasedimentary rock assimilation and inclusions of country rock; whereas the granodiorite itself is not mineralized, these hybrid zones and zones of rafting (especially rafting of intensely deformed black carbonaceous metamudstone) are also within the mineralization envelopes.

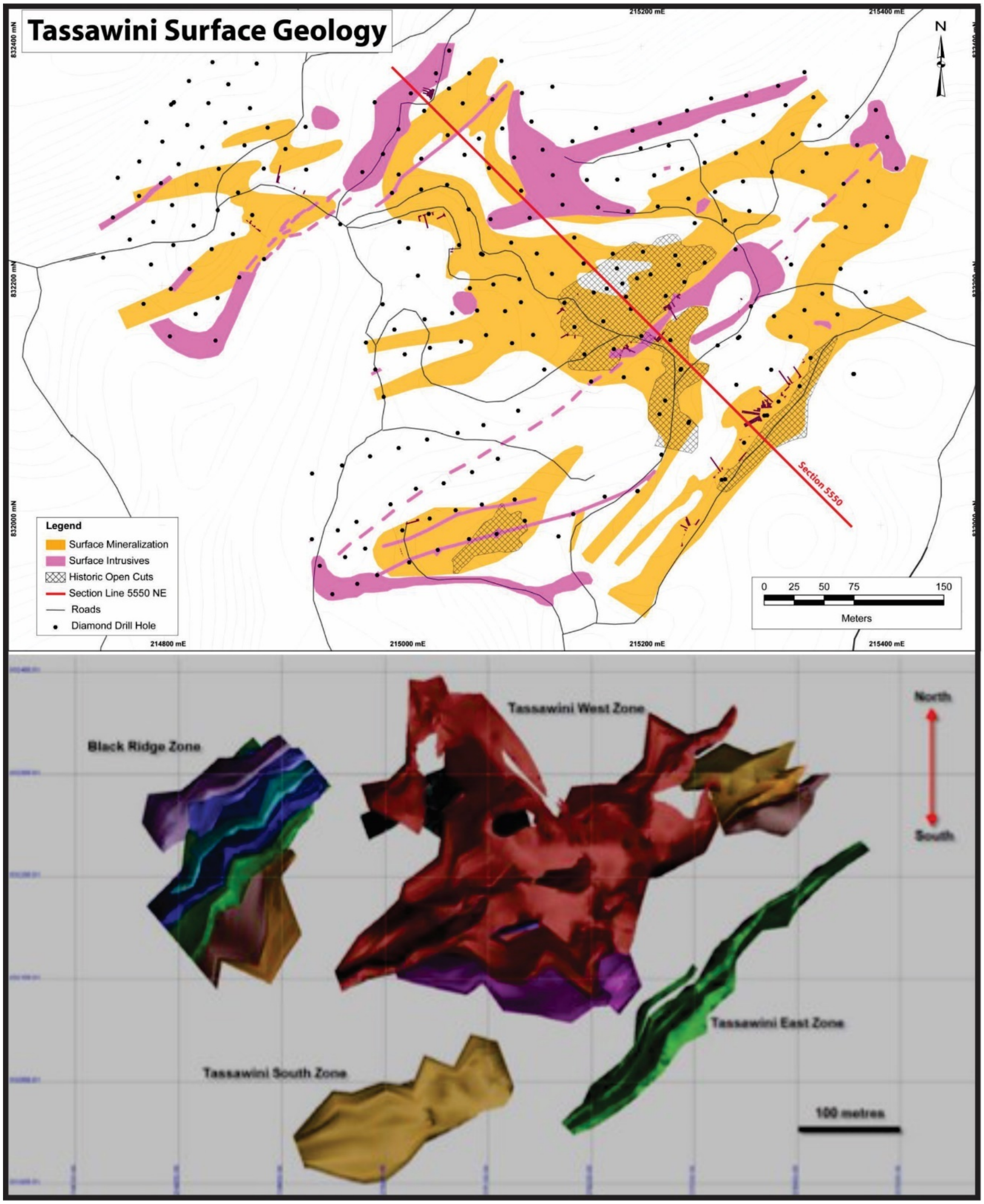

Figure 7-4 Tassawini Mineralised Zone

8 Deposit Types

The Tassawini Deposit is located in the Lower Proterozoic Guyana Shield and is a metasedimentary hosted, structurally controlled gold deposit that occurs in a series of variably plunging anticlines and synclines that have been modified by syntectonic granitic intrusions. The deposit is made up of four separate mineralized zones called: Tassawini East, Tassawini West (including Mine Creek), Tassawini South, and Black Ridge.

The Guiana Shield is a dismembered portion of the West African Shield that was separated by the rifting event that formed the Atlantic Ocean. Both the Guiana Shield and West African Shield are well known for gold mineralization associated with Paleoproterozoic greenstone belts, granitoid magmatism and compressional tectonic events at approximately 2.0 Ga. In Guyana, deep tropical weathering has transformed the upper 20 to 30 m of the shield into saprolite and obscured primary lithology and structure making the interpretation of surface geology more challenging.

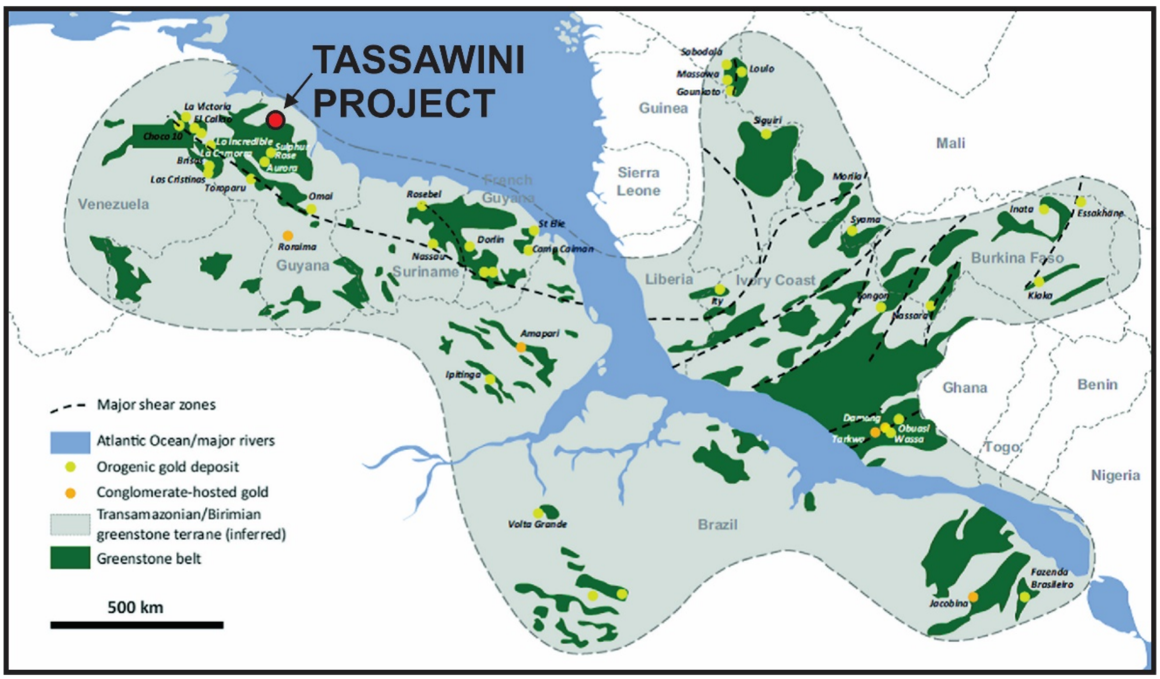

Figure 8-1 Guiana Shield and West African Shield

The exploration model for the deposit would be similar to the Gros Rosabel gold mine presently being exploited by IAMGOLD in Suriname. The Gros Rosabel gold mine occurs in six different deposits and numerous gold occurrences over a strike length of 15 km. Similar occurrences, such as the Yaoure deposit in Cote d'Ivoire, and the Loulo complex in Mali, also offer comparative models.

9 Exploration

Project One has not conducted any exploration activities on the property since taking ownership.

10 Drilling

Project One has not completed any drilling on the property. The most recent and relevant drilling on the property was conducted between 2004 and 2007 by StrataGold. Drilling was a combination of diamond drilling and RC drilling totalling 98,161.5m. 382 holes were completed using diamond drilling for a total of 50,653.5m and drilled to and an average depth of 133m. In Tassawini, diamond drilling was completed on a nominal 25 x 25 metre drill spacing grid and 50 x 50 metre grid and 25 x 50 metre grid spacing (Figure 10-1). 1,111 holes were completed using an RC drilling rig for a total of 40,847 m and an average depth of 37 m.

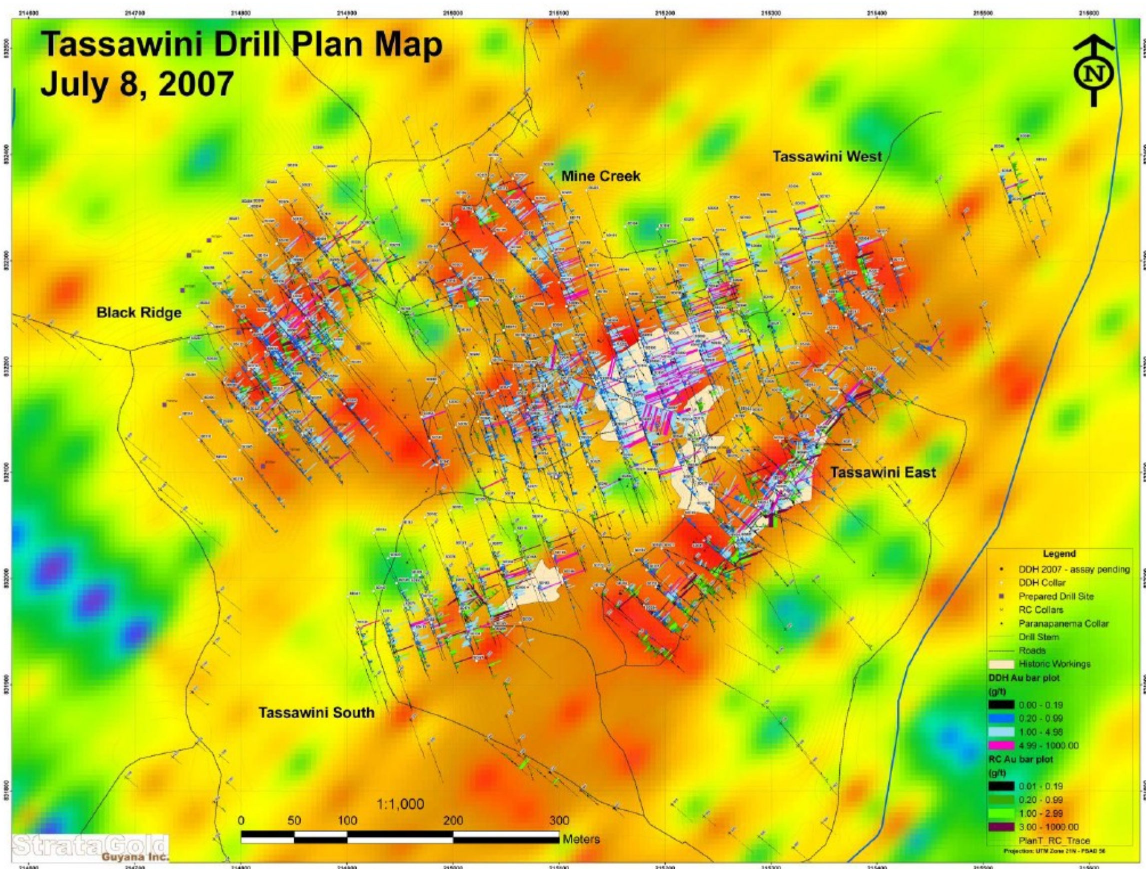

Figure 10-1 Tassawini Drill Plan Map 2007

All diamond drill holes were collared in HQ (63.5 mm) sized core and reduced to NQ (47.6 mm) sized core once competent fresh rock as encounter. Core recovery was not reported to be an issue with 80-90% average recovery in saprolite and over 95% recovery in fresh rock. Diamond drill holes used an Ez-Shot Reflex instrument to measure downhole azimuth and dip at 25 -50 metre intervals, with exception to the first seven holes where acid etched test tubes were used to measure hole deviation. Diamond drill holes were marked with a wooded post and labeled with an aluminum tag and later surveyed using a differential GPS.

RC drilling was conducted using a light, mobile rig, mounted on a Bobcat with a separate track mounted air compressor. RC drill collars were marked and surveyed, similar to diamond drill holes. No down hole surveys were conducted.

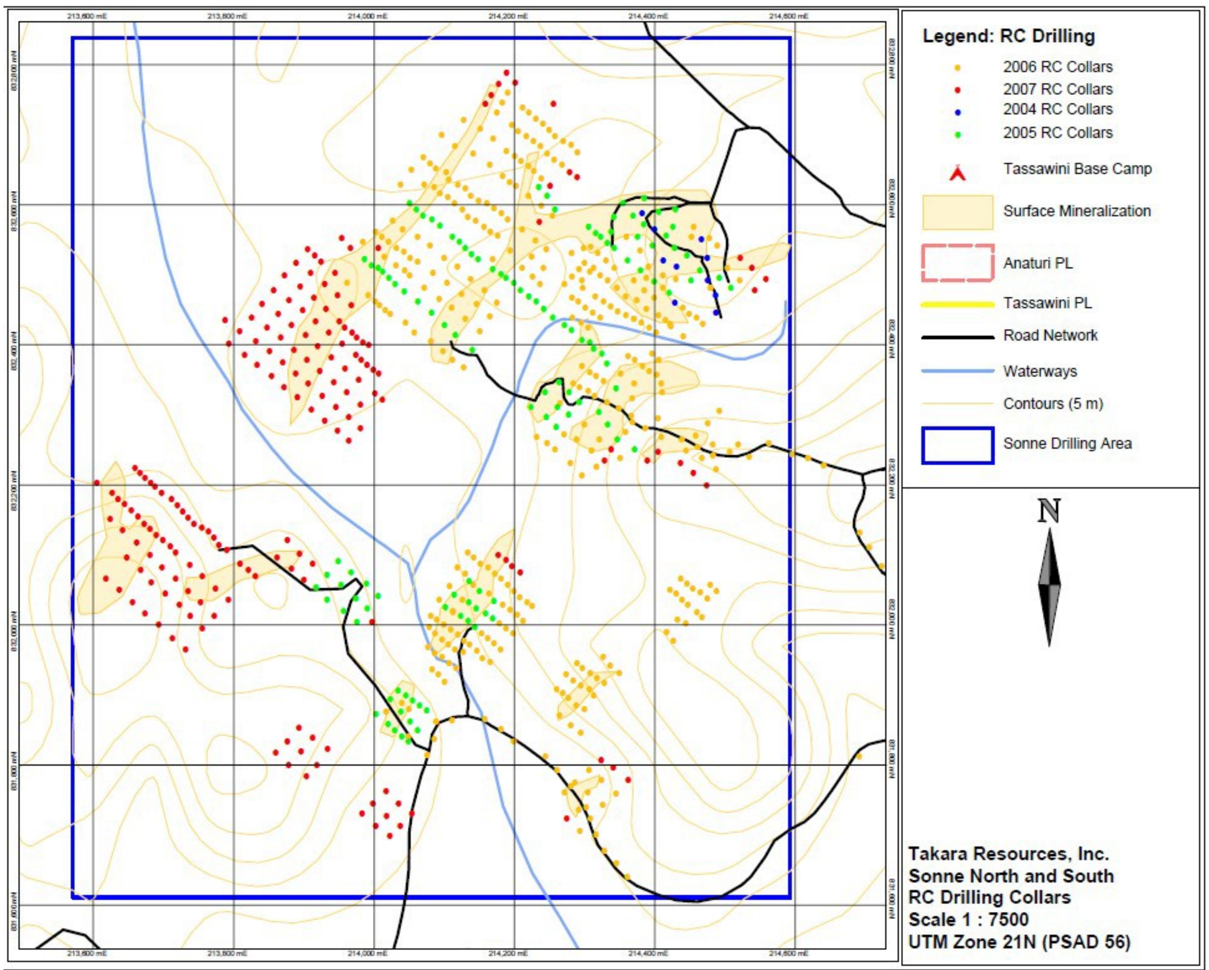

Figure 10-2 Sonne RC drill plan map

RC holes were terminated upon reaching fresh rock or the water table. When the water table was reached the wet sample was discarded and the hole terminated. Samples were taken every five feet (1.52 m) at rod interval and weighed, on average, 12-15 kg.

Due to the irregular nature of the mineralization between zones it is difficult to calculate true thickness of drilling intercepts.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

11.1 Diamond Drilling Core Samples

The following section is a summary from NI 43-101 Technical Report filed on SEDAR on May 17th, 2007 (Lomas, 2007).

Between 2004 and the third quarter of 2006, sample pulps were prepared at Chemex in Canada by laboratory personnel. In late 2006, Acme Labs set up a sample preparation facility in Georgetown, Guyana and the pulped samples were then shipped to Acme's assaying facility in Santiago, Chile. The preparation procedures for the samples and duplicates and standard insertions have been modified through the drilling programs at Tassawini, as outlined in the following paragraphs. However, no aspect of the diamond drilling sample preparation process was conducted by an employee, officer, director, or associate of the company.

For all diamond drilling the following procedures have remained consistent. The whole sample is crushed to 95% passing 2mm, and then 250 gm is riffle split and is pulverized to 95% passing 75 µ. A 30 g aliquot is then analysed using fire assay method with an atomic absorption (AA) finish for each sample. Another subsample was submitted for multi-element ICP analysis and results were obtained for the following elements; Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn (ALS labs) or Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn ACME Labs).

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples including standard reference material (SRM), blanks and core duplicates were inserted into the sample stream before the samples were sent to the lab. The core duplicates were taken using the remaining half of the core so for some segments of core there is no remaining sample in the core boxes. This is the ideal procedure for core duplicates as the two samples have the same support (1/2 core samples).

During the 2005 and 2006 sampling programs, the SRMs, blanks and core duplicates were inserted into the sample stream using sample number markers. The blanks were inserted where sample numbers ended in 00, SRMs where samples ended in 20 and 60 and core duplicates where samples ended in the numbers 40 and 80. The core duplicate samples were separated in the sample stream and not processed or assayed in a consecutive sequence.

These were not considered to be ideal sample placement procedures by StartaGold, so StrataGold revised the system in late 2006 to randomize the placement of the

QAQC samples, give duplicate samples sequential numbers and include preparation duplicates to test the quality of the initial crush. It is important that duplicate samples be prepared and assayed in sequence so that they are subjected to the same protocols and not separated into separate batches. For every batch of 100 samples, StrataGold inserted 3 SRMs, 2 blanks, 2 core duplicates and 4 preparation duplicates.

The SRM samples are purchased from Analytical Solutions Ltd. (ASL) from Toronto and StrataGold inserted SRM samples that have an appropriate gold grade range for the Tassawini Deposit.

No further QA/QC analysis has been done since that report except for monitoring results as they are received. The conclusions in the above-mentioned report were that the QA procedure, sampling, and security procedures in place are satisfactory, and that the laboratories are performing the analytical process well and diligently.

Quality control samples including standard reference material (SRM), blanks and core duplicates were inserted into the sample stream before the samples were sent to the lab. The core duplicates were taken using the remaining half of the core so for some segments of core there is no remaining sample in the core boxes. This approach is the ideal procedure for core duplicates as the two samples have the same support (1/2 core samples).

During the 2005 and 2006 sampling programs, the SRMs, blanks and core duplicates were inserted into the sample stream using sample number markers. The blanks were inserted where sample numbers ended in 00, SRMs where samples ended in twenty and sixty and core duplicates where samples ended in the numbers forty and eighty. The core duplicate samples were separated in the sample stream and not processed or assayed in a consecutive sequence.

StrataGold revised the system in late 2006 to randomize the placement of the QA/QC samples, give duplicate samples sequential numbers and include preparation duplicates to test the quality of the initial crush. For every batch of one hundred samples, StrataGold inserts three SRMs, two blanks, two core duplicates and four preparation duplicates.

QA/QC analysis for the 2007 drilling showed that the laboratory assays are reasonable and passed QA/QC.

Between 2005 and the end of 2007, StrataGold submitted a total of 31,765samples to assay labs. In the same time frame 716 standards, 441 blanks, and 652 duplicate samples were submitted (Table 1). During assaying a small number of standards failed; in these cases the entire batch was sent for reassay. In a limited number of cases this step was omitted only when all samples proved to be unmineralized and in waste. Quality control plots can be found in Appendix A.

11.2 RC Drill Sampling

Up to the third quarter of 2006, sample pulps were prepared at ALS Chemex in Canada by laboratory personnel. In late 2006, Acme set up a sample preparation facility in Georgetown, Guyana and the pulped samples were then shipped to Acme's assaying facility in Santiago, Chile. The preparation procedures for the samples and duplicates and standard insertions have been modified through the drilling programs at Tassawini.

For RC drill samples, the following sample preparation procedures have been in place. The whole sample is crushed to 95% passing 2mm, and then 250 gm is riffle split and is pulverized to 95% passing 75 µ. A 30 g aliquot is then analysed using fire assay method with an atomic absorption (AA) finish for each sample. Another subsample was submitted for multi-element ICP analysis and results were obtained for the following elements; Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn (ALS labs) or Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn (ACME Labs).

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples including standard reference material (SRM), blanks and split duplicates were inserted into the sample stream before the samples were sent to the lab. The split duplicates were taken using a second 1 kg split of the homogenized drill sample.
During the 2004, 2005, and 2006 RC sampling programs, StrataGold inserted 5 QAQC samples into the sample stream for every 100 RC drill samples. The blanks were inserted where sample numbers ended in 00, SRMs where samples ended in 20 and 60 and split duplicates where samples ended in the numbers 40 and 80.

In order to better check the accuracy and precision of the ACME sample preparation facility in Georgetown, StrataGold revised the system in late 2006 and doubled the number of QA/QC samples inserted into the RC drill sample stream. For every batch of 100 RC drill samples, StrataGold inserted 3 SRMs, 4 blanks, and 3 split duplicates.

The SRM samples are purchased from Analytical Solutions Ltd. (ASL) from Toronto and StrataGold inserts SRM samples that have an appropriate gold grade range for the Tassawini deposit.

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples including standard reference material (SRM), blanks and split duplicates were inserted into the sample stream before the samples were sent to the lab. The split duplicates were taken using a second one-kilogram split of the homogenized drill sample.

During the 2004, 2005, and 2006 RC sampling programs, StrataGold inserted five quality control samples into the sample stream for every one hundred RC drill samples. The blanks were inserted where sample numbers ended in 00, SRMs where samples ended in twenty and sixty and split duplicates where samples ended in the numbers forty and eighty.

StrataGold revised the system in late 2006 in order to better check the accuracy and precision of the ACME sample preparation facility in Georgetown and doubled the number of QA/QC samples inserted into the RC drill sample stream. For every batch of one hundred RC drill samples, StrataGold inserted three SRMs, four blanks, and three split duplicates.
Between 2005 and the end of 2007, StrataGold submitted 27,007 samples to assay labs. In the same time frame 406 standards, 410 blanks, and 398 duplicate samples were submitted. During assaying a small number of standards failed; in these cases the entire batch was sent for reassay. In a limited number of cases this step was omitted only when all samples proved to be unmineralized and in waste. Quality control plots can be found in Appendix A.

While a very limited number of quality control issues remain, SRK is of the opinion that the assay data are generally reliable and hence can be used in this resource calculation.

12 Data Verification

The author visited the project site on the 4th of August 2021, however, did not have any access to any historical core or samples. The author did have access to the company data room with all required data and basic manual checks of the historical sampling databases was completed with no major issues found.

Basic reconciliation between the database and assay results was completed and appeared to be accurately entered.

A basic manual review of the companies GIS database was conducted to ensure there were no plotting and coordinate errors.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

A metallurgical study was carried out by Kilborn through SGS Lakefield. StrataGold commissioned metallurgical test work of samples from Tassawini using diamond drill samples of gold-mineralization. The material was representative reject drill core samples of saprolite, transitional and unweathered (fresh) rock from three zones: Tassawini East, Tassawini West, and Black Ridge. The following is an extract from that report.

The individual samples were composited into their respective zones and rock type under the direction of Pincock Allan & Holt (PAH), part of the Runge Group, to generate nine composites. The test work included direct cyanidation, carbon-in-leach

(CIL) tests, grinding tests and a screen metallics coarse gold evaluation. The gold head grade analyses for these nine composites generally ranged between 1.0 to 1.6 grams/tonne (g/t) gold except for the Tassawini East fresh rock composite which had an average of 6.0 g/t gold. The composites exhibited analytical head grade variations common to ores containing coarse gold. The work was carried out by SGS Lakefield Research Limited under the supervision of the StrataGold's metallurgical consultant and PAH.

Gold extractions by CIL treatment of the saprolite composites averaged 95% with ranges from 89% to 98%. The transition composites produced CIL gold extractions ranging from 73% to 91% while the fresh rock composites indicated CIL gold extractions ranging from around 78% to 93%. Generally, better gold extractions were derived with finer grinding of the samples. The scatter in recovery data may be due to variability resulting from coarse gold in the head samples. Assays on the head samples of fresh and transition ores for carbon indicated there may be a correlation with lower gold extractions. The metallurgical work also indicated the presence of a coarse gold fraction that may have produced some erratic gold recoveries. Further test work to evaluate processing options for the coarse gold fraction will be conducted.

Cyanide consumption during CIL leaching averaged around 0.5 -- 0.6 kg/tonne. Bond Ball mill grindability tests were also completed on the fresh and transition composites. These samples indicated Bond work indices of 10 to 13.5 kw-hr/tonne (one transition sample was 5.0 kw- hr/tonne) which could characterize the ore as soft to medium in hardness. Further grinding tests are needed in the future with more coarse feed samples but grinding energy will not be a critical item for processing Tassawini ores.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

The is currently no Mineral Resource Estimate that is compliant with the most recent CIM standards for the NI43-101.

15 Mineral Reserves

This section is not relevant to the NI43-101 Technical Report

16 Mining Methods

This section is not relevant to the NI43-101 Technical Report

17 Recovery Methods

This section is not relevant to the NI43-101 Technical Report

18 Project Infrastructure

This section is not relevant to the NI43-101 Technical Report

19 Market Studies and Contracts

This section is not relevant to the NI43-101 Technical Report

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting, and Social or Community Impact

This section is not relevant to the NI43-101 Technical Report

21 Capital and Operating Costs

This section is not relevant to the NI43-101 Technical Report

22 Economic Analysis

This section is not relevant to the NI43-101 Technical Report

23 Adjacent Properties

The Author is not aware of any adjacent properties.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author does not believe that there is any other relevant data or information in regard to the Technical Report.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

It is the authors opinion that exploration activities conducted by StrataGold were completed to a high level, of that of industry standards, and remain relevant to today's standards. Historic drilling was tightly spaced and primarily focused on known targets to define a Mineral Resource Estimate.

It is noted that the property remains prospective for additional discoveries through continued testing of known zones along strike and deeper drilling in the Tassawini Zone and on the Sonne Target.

Mineralization in Tassawini has been interpreted to be stratabound and shear hosted and may continue down at depth along shear zones and potentially in deeper sedimentary units.

The historical mineral resources for the Tassawini and Sonne deposits at a cut-off grade of 0.5 grams of gold per tonne (g/t) were estimated as Indicated 10.77 million tonnes grading 1.3 g/t Au containing 437,000 ounces gold plus Inferred 1.93 million tonnes grading 1.1 g/t Au containing 62,000 ounces gold. The historical Mineral Resource Estimate was completed by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. on November 13, 2009 and was considered compliant with the standards of National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) at the time of reporting. The estimation was based on 440 diamond drill holes and 1,187 reverse circulation drill holes totaling respectively 58,390 meters (m) and 43,28m. The qualified person for this report has not done sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as a current mineral resource estimate. A qualified resource geologist would be required to validate the geological and block model as well as conduct a site visit to determine what material has been removed from recent artisanal mining activity as this may have a potential negative impact on the historical resource. The Company is not treating the historical resource estimation as a current mineral resource. The historical estimate should not be relied upon.

The Sonne zone has not been sufficiently tested to determine the extent of mineralization to the south. During the site visit the author observed new artisanal gold workings south of the Sonne South zone which may be an indication of continued mineralization.

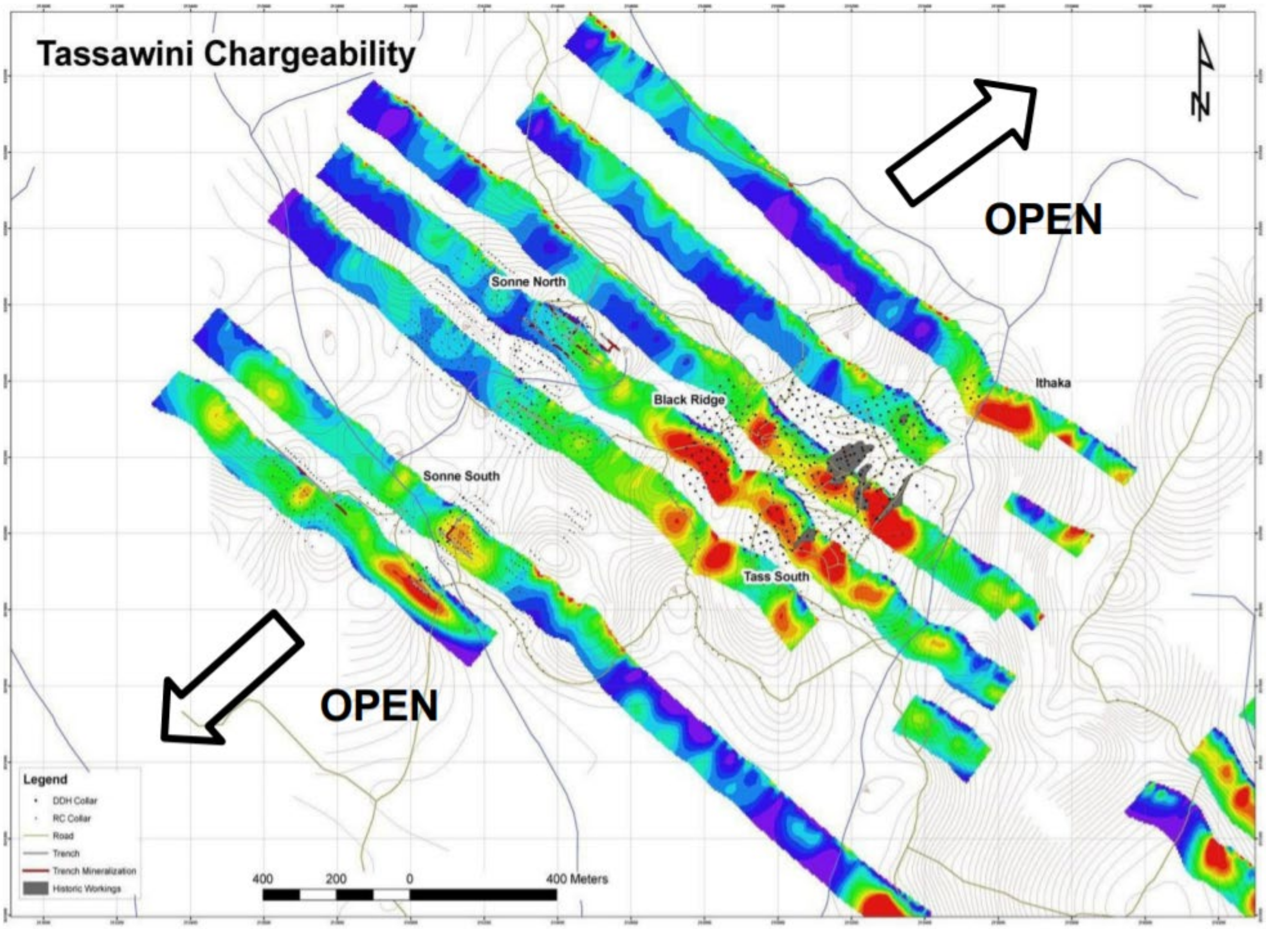

Figure 25-1 Tassawini Chargeability showing resource potential to NE and SW (Source - Project One Presentation 2021)

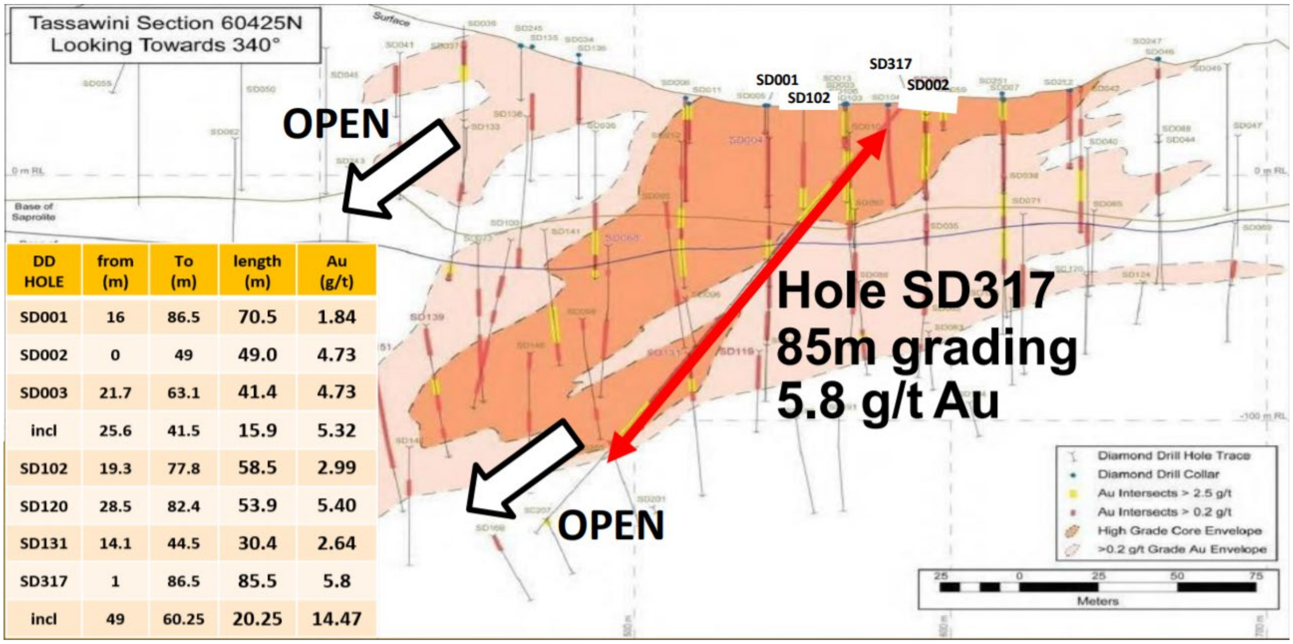

Figure 25-2 Tassawini Section 60425N showing deposit open at depth

25.1 Potential Risks

The main potential for risk on the Tassawini project is its remote nature and the capital costs associated with any potential development of the project. Almost all supplies will need to be brought in by barge or helicopter until the air strip is made operational again.

In addition to the risk associated with the project's remoteness is that presence of illegal miners from the local community, whom have been hostile in the past. The company will have to quickly establish a good social relationship with the local community to avoid potential issues in the future.

Geologically the project is well understood, and there has been a significant amount of drilling which should give the company confidence in the previous work. There are potential extensions to the project deposit, and these should be drill tested to confirm whether or not extensions exist.

26 Recommendations

The Tassawini Project warrants additional exploration and drill testing. A two-phase program consisting of Phase 1 with 1,000 metres of diamond drilling and additional exploration with a total cost of $425,000 and results dependent, Phase 2 will be comprised of an additional 5,200 metres of drilling with a total cost of $1,520,000.

Principal targets for the Phase 1 drilling program are; Historic Resource Area – testing extensions to gold-bearing structures and Sonne Target; additional drilling directed at further defining continuity of previous gold-silver mineralization intersected in past drilling.

During Phase1 additional work on the Tassawini Project should include additional surface geochemistry, geophysical surveys, and trenching.

Table 26-1 Phase 1 recommended budget

Description	Units	Unit Cost	Cost
Community Consultation			$ 25,000.00
EIS / Drill Permits			$ 25,000.00
Access and Site Prep			$ 70,000.00
Drilling	1000m	$170/m	$170,000.00
Assays	1000 smpl	$30/smpl	$ 30,000.00
Geology/Tech Support			$ 30,000.00
Supervision			$ 30,000.00
Consumables			$ 20,000.00
Rehabilitation			$ 25,000.00
			$425,000.00

A recommended Phase 2 is dependent on successful results from the Phase 1 Program. Phase 2 Program is recommended to consist of further drilling directed at expanding known gold mineralized zones as well as testing additional un-drilled targets defined by previous exploration.

Table 26-2 Recommended Phase 2 budget

Description	Units	Unit Cost	Cost
Community Consultation			$ 40,000.00
Updated Technical Report			$ 70,000.00
Drill Permits			$ 40,000.00
Access and Site Prep			$ 70,000.00
Additional Drilling	5200m	$170/m	$ 884,000.00
Assays	5200 smpl	$30/smpl	$ 156,000.00
Geology			$ 50,000.00
Metallurgical Testing			$ 50,000.00
Supervision			$ 80,000.00
Consumables			$ 40,000.00
Rehabilitation			$ 40,000.00
			$1,520,000.00

27 References

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28 Statements of Qualifications and Consent

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To Accompany the report entitled: **NI43-101 Technical Report – Tassawini Gold Project, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America**, **September 07, 2021.**

I, Timothy Strong BSc (Hons) ACSM FGS MIMMM RSci, of Kangari Consulting LLC, 1000 Brickell Ave, Ste 715, Miami, Florida, USA; do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Principal Geologist with the firm of Kangari Consulting LLC, 1000 Brickell Ave, Ste 715, Miami, Florida, USA;
2) I am a graduate of the University of Exeter in 2009, I obtained a Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Applied geology. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2009. I have worked as an exploration geologist and economic geologist for 12 years. During my career I have worked on projects from grassroots though to feasibility in Australia, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Spain, and Sudan. Projects have included the 8 million-ounce Syama Gold Project in Mali and the 2 million-ounce Yaoure Gold Project in Cote d'Ivoire. Resource estimation projects include the Yaoure gold deposit, Cote d'Ivoire, the Syama Gold Project, Mali and the Baomahun Gold Project, Sierra Leone. Additional resource estimation projects include the Antamina Project, Peru, the Cerro Negro project, Argentina, the Mina Justa project, Peru, The Missi project, DRC and the Ashanti project, Ghana.
3) I am a professional Geologist registered with the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining (MIMM 453602) and a Registered Scientist with the Science Council (RSci SC00027363)
4) I have personally visited the project area on August 4, 2021.
5) I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association, and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 and this amended technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
6) I, as a Qualified Person, I am independent of both the issuer and the vendor, as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
7) I am author of this report and responsible for sections 1 through 29; and accept professional responsibility for those sections of this amended technical report; I also confirm that I have read the document and it fairly and accurately represents the information in the technical report.
8) I have had no prior involvement with the subject property.
9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this amended technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;
10) Kangari Consulting Limited was retained by Project One Resources to prepare a technical audit of the Tassawini Gold Project. In conducting our audit, a gap analysis of project technical data was completed using CIM *Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines* and Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 guidelines.
11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Tassawini Gold Project or securities of Project One Resources.
12) That, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this amended technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the amended technical report not misleading.

Miami, USA	Timothy J Strong MIMMM
September, 2021	Principal Geologist

29 Date and Signatures

To: Securities Regulatory Authority, British Columbia Securities Commission.

I, Timothy Strong, do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled NI43-101 Technical Report Tassawini Gold Project, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America, and dated September 7th, 2021 (the "Technical Report") by Project One Resources (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the acquisition of the Tassawini Project as per the press release dated June 9th, 2021, to be entered into by the Issuer and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Miami, USA September 07, 2021	Timothy J Strong MIMMM Principal Geologist